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THE
✓ AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 23, 1847.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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[No. 12.

British Opinions about Liberia.

THE tenth annual report of the Aborigines' Protection Society, presented at their meeting in Crosby Hall (London) May 17, 1847, has just come to hand. We make the following extracts which will attract the attention of our readers, particularly what is said of Liberia:

To South Africa the attention of your committee has been, and is still, directed with intense interest. They received with deep regret the first authentic intelligence of hostilities having commenced between the Caffres and the Colony, and they have watched the progress of those hostilities with increasing regret. They have been surprised to find, even amongst those more favorably disposed to the natives, a very general impression, even from the first, that, in the present instance, the Caffres were altogether the aggressors, and that no reasonable or justifying cause could be assigned for their hostility. Your committee, however, have very strongly suspected that there were latent grievances and irritating circumstances, not yet fully brought to light, which might go far to extenuate the conduct of the Caffres, and they therefore never could join in this exclusive condemnation of these

devoted tribes; and the more ample the information they obtain, the more persuaded do they become, that these impressions will in the end prove correct.

No sooner was Sir Henry Pottinger's appointment as Governor of the Cape Colony, in the room of Sir P. Maitland, and as Plenipotentiary for the adjustment of South African affairs gazetted, than the committee decided on seeking a personal interview with him. An interview was courteously granted, and the deputation retired from it with very favorable impressions in relation to the new Governor.

Fully persuaded of the great importance of the whole South African question being generally known and understood, your committee are happy to announce, that a gentleman well qualified for the work, and who resided for many years in South Africa, and has therefore extensive personal knowledge of the subject, is now preparing, with great care, a condensed Historical Sketch, which your committee intend printing, and putting into extended circulation. They much regret that the lack of official information has presented many difficulties in the way of a speedy completion of this work. They have already taken steps to obtain a motion

in Parliament for the production of some important documents; and it is hoped the work will speedily be published; that is to say, as soon as is consistent with the diligent research necessary to secure accuracy in the statements advanced.

Since the departure of Sir Henry Pottinger, some members of your committee were deputed to obtain an interview with Sir H. E. F. Young, lately appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Eastern Division of the Cape Colony. The objects of the Society were fully explained to him, and he was presented with some of its publications.

Having now laid before you a brief summary of their proceedings, in relation to the principal subjects which have engaged their attention during the past year, the committee cannot conclude their report without presenting such a sketch of the present state of the aborigines in the British dominions, and other parts of the world, as the information they have received and collected enables them to produce; and which they trust will exhibit proofs of the abundant necessity for your continued and increased exertions, and furnish some idea of the course which it is necessary to advocate in relation to aboriginal tribes.

—
SOUTH AFRICA.

In this part of the British dominions the events bearing on the present and future prospects of the colored tribes are of the most critical and momentous character. It would be impossible, in this brief sketch, to do more than notice some of the most prominent points, which it is essential that the friends of the natives, and the British public in general, should bear in mind, when receiving the detached accounts of the collisions now taking place between the British troops and the Caffres. For a more

complete elucidation of the subject, reference must be made to the epitome of South African history, which, as before stated, the committee has taken steps to obtain.

It will doubtless be remembered, that the reports of former years have contained allusions to successive modifications of what were called the Stroockenström treaties. These modifications were all designed to facilitate the recovery of lost or strayed colonial cattle, which might have passed into the Caffre territory. Though the changes were in this respect convenient to the colonists, they were in proportion increasingly onerous to the natives, whether innocent or guilty. It is not attempted to deny that colonists occupying the districts near the frontier were subjected to losses of cattle, which had either strayed or been stolen. The nature of the country, and insufficient superintendence, were peculiarly favorable to losses from straying; whilst there were unquestionably some lawless Caffres, in connexion even with the peaceable and friendly tribes, so little subjected to the power of their chiefs as to render absolute prevention of theft impracticable. Nevertheless, the strongest evidence that these districts were on the whole in a safe and prosperous condition, was afforded by the rapid rise of the value of the land in that situation. If, on the side of the natives, colonial cattle were occasionally coveted and appropriated by disorderly Caffres, on the side of the British, the territory of the Caffres was, long before the outbreak of the war, a coveted object in the eyes of some of the colonists. In this state of things, individuals were not wanting to awaken the jealousy of the Caffre chiefs; and the late Governor of the colony made repeated and successful attempts to calm their excitement, and perpetuate those friendly feelings

which were essential to the welfare of the colonists and their neighbors. It is due to him, and also to the Caffre chiefs, distinctly to signalise the fact, that when the Caffre frontier was left in an almost defenceless state by the withdrawal of the troops, called into distant service for the repression of the insurgent Boors, the Caffres maintained the strictest peace, from which they were not moved, either by the temptations presented to them, or by the instigation of our adversaries. Still, as the Caffre youth grew up, their knowledge that in the late war, their countrymen, though humbled, had not been entirely defeated; the consciousness that they had become possessed of a large amount of European arms; the perception of certain grievances; and the influence of disaffected individuals; concurred to promote the general rising of the Caffre tribes on the occurrence of any untoward event. Such a circumstance unhappily did occur. A Caffre apprehended for the theft of an axe, whilst being transferred to a place of confinement and trial, under an escort of four Hottentots, was liberated by a party of his countrymen, and some loss of life took place in the affray. The surrender of the culprit was demanded by the Colonial Government; but the chief finding himself in difficulty between the demands of the British and the excited feelings of his people, declined to comply; and pleaded, that though by treaty obliged to surrender a cattle stealer, or a murderer, he was not required to give up one accused of the theft of such an article as an axe.

This refusal was immediately followed up by the declaration of war by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is therefore a serious error, and great injustice, to the Caffre tribes, to represent, as is generally the case, both in this country and in the colony,

that the war was commenced by them; whereas it ought to be stated, that the hesitating chief subsequently offered to surrender the prisoner; and that, in the progress of the war, many attempts have been made by other chiefs to bring it to a close. It must, however, be admitted, that the promptitude with which many Caffres were in readiness to make hostile incursions into the colony as soon as war was declared, and the number of chiefs, previously regarded as friendly, who were drawn into these expeditions, proved how completely the Caffre nation was, both in mind and means, prepared for such a rupture.

The public papers have made known the great and general alarm which was felt in the colony, as well as the heavy losses sustained by the colonists, and the arduous service imposed on them, in order to repel the invasion. Missionary settlements, though in many instances respected, did not wholly escape; and the Caffres lost a large portion of their friends in the colony, who, in various ways, took part against them on their assuming the character of invaders. Even their old friend and advocate, Sir Andreas Stockenström, was induced to take the field against them, at the call of his countrymen, who recognised, in his ability and knowledge, their best defence against the perils with which they were threatened. The regular troops, the militia, and extempore levies, were hastened off, with imperfect equipment, to drive back the invaders; but a large proportion, both of the marching and of the fighting, fell to the lot of the Hottentots and Fingoes, who thus afford another lamentable example of that policy which brings native tribes into hostile conflict with each other. As might have been expected, the furious rush of the Caffres could not withstand the re-

sistance of our more disciplined troops. They retired to their frontier, abandoning a large amount of the cattle which they had captured, as well as suffering a most disproportionate loss of life. Sir Andreas Stockenström, profiting by the signal success which he had obtained, was glad to do his part to bring hostilities to a close, by concluding a treaty of peace with the paramount Chief Creilli, but his brother officers were unwilling to confirm the treaty. The offers of peace proposed by other chiefs were alike rejected, or met with the proposal of conditions too hard to be accepted. Sir Andreas Stockenström, in disgust, retired from command, receiving the expression of the warmest thanks and admiration of those who had served under him.

Nowhere, more than in the colony of the Cape, is it necessary to draw the distinction between those who are actuated by the best principles of justice and humanity towards the native tribes; those whose sufferings in person and property may have excited transient feelings of animosity, and those in whom other motives have inspired more reprehensible feelings, and led them to favor a policy more destructive of the Aborigines. It is important that the members of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and their friends, should bring this distinction prominently forward, that they may not be misunderstood as passing an indiscriminate censure, which it is by no means intended to apply to those colonists, who are rather entitled to their commiseration and sympathy. Amongst the inducements which lead to the continuance of war, notwithstanding the reiterated offers of submission on the part of the Caffres, must be mentioned the large tracts of inviting pasture land, which at the close of the last war, justice required our Govern-

ment to surrender to the Caffres, in opposition to the earnest wishes of the colonists. The like inducement of similar land beyond that territory, now makes a still further extension of the boundary no less desirable. The immediate possession of many thousand head of cattle, still retained by the Caffres, besides being an attractive booty in itself, is regarded by some as a necessary compensation for losses occasioned by the war. It is likewise perfectly natural, that the expenditure of large sums by the government, for the purposes of war, should give to its continuance a great degree of popularity with all that class of persons amongst whom it is diffused. That this is not a mere conjecture is sufficiently evident in the columns of the colonial press.

Before quitting this part of the subject, we cannot forbear an observation on the style in which the hostile acts of the Caffres are noticed. Opposed as we are, as Christians, to war in general; and deeply deploring the results of the Caffre war in particular, as affecting both colonists and native tribes; we still think it hardly right to speak of acts committed by the Caffres when in a state of open war, and with peace refused them, in the same terms as if they were engaged in plundering incursions upon a peaceful neighbor. Whilst our troops are slaughtering Caffres wherever they can be seen, and carrying off their cattle by hundreds and by thousands, it is not to be expected that the Caffre warriors, when driven to extremity, should refrain from capturing in their turn, some of the colonial cattle when they fall within their power. When war is their only alternative, it is not surprising that the most adventurous amongst them should fall back upon the rear of their pursuers, and make some reprisals for the devastation of their country.

NATAL.

In this district, which was systematically settled as a British Colony after the submission of the emigrant Boors, Lieutenant-Governor West has taken steps to establish many families of colored persons, the remnants of broken tribes who sought refuge in the country after the destruction of Dingaan and his followers. It is said that these natives are well conducted, and exhibit great aptitude for agricultural pursuits, and in particular for the cultivation of that important article, cotton. It would be extremely interesting to know the particulars of a system which, if report be true, has worked so remarkably well and which seems to promise to furnish a rare example of a native population prepared to receive, with mutual advantage, an influx of European settlers. It is most desirable that so encouraging an experiment should not be rendered unsuccessful by the premature introduction of settlers differing in race, and further advanced in knowledge and the arts of life.

A large number of the emigrant Boors have quitted the district of Natal, and retired to a greater distance from British influence. Of these proceedings little information has reached the committee; but rumor and past experience would lead to the belief that they are pursuing their destructive course of proceeding.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The gratifying prospects of favorable opportunities offering for the introduction of civilization, Christianity, and legitimate commerce, amongst the Natives in and near the Gold Coast, which manifested themselves a few years ago, appear to be increasingly promising. The powerful King of Dahomey continues firm in his purpose of giving every encouragement to Missionary and commercial

communications between his kingdom and British subjects. John Duncan, a traveller recently returned from that part of Africa, received many marks of personal favor from him, and a body guard of a hundred men was maintained in attendance upon him for some months, at the king's expense. The king likewise placed a number of liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, whom he regarded as British subjects, on a territory which he granted for their residence, and on which they erected a village. These Africans appear to have well performed their work; but a combination of parties favorable to the continuance of the slave trade had managed to deprive them of a market for their productions.

John Duncan is of opinion, that, by multiplied efforts on a moderate scale, a healthful trade in articles of African cultivation might be readily and advantageously introduced, and prove the only effectual means of stopping the iniquitous slave trade, which is essentially opposed to the prosperity of legitimate commerce. John Duncan was very favorably impressed with the appearance of things in the American Colony of Liberia. He not only visited it, but was accompanied in the Niger expedition, to which he was attached, by a Liberian colonist, who furnished him with details indicative of the growing prosperity of Liberia. We have often refrained from epitomizing the details which are furnished in the interesting *Journal of the Colonization Society*, from an apprehension that, whilst much might be said in favor of many of the society's proceedings, some of the members of the Aborigines' Protection Society might object to the commendation of any of the proceedings of a society, with which, in some respects, they are dissatisfied. Without conceding the jus-

tice of such censure, we forbear to touch on any questionable topic, and confine ourselves to the important example which the American colony has furnished to those who desire the civilization of Africa. With the exception of a few small detached spots, the line of coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, and the adjoining country, stretching for some miles into the interior, has been obtained by legitimate treaty and purchase from the natives. The collisions, which occasionally took place in the infancy of the colony, appear to have altogether ceased. A disposition to intercourse and combination more decidedly unites the settlers and natives than in any other instance of modern colonization. Parents send their children to the colonial schools; differences between the tribes are referred to the Governor for arbitration; the neighboring tribes are invited and received as members of the republic, which is on the point of declaring its independence, and claiming, as a self-existing African state, that consideration and support from the civilized nations of the world, which, from its origin, have been craved for it whilst under the guardianship of the philanthropic society which called it into existence. It is not uncommon in this country to regard Liberia as a colony of the United States; but this is altogether a mistake: it has no other connection with the United States than through the Colonization Society, which has, on various occasions, desired for it the support and countenance of the Government; which, notwithstanding, has adhered to its principles in refusing to adopt it, and the United States claim no peculiar privileges in their commercial intercourse with this new African state.

From the conclusion of the report we extract the following sentiment, viz:—

CONCLUSION.

The sketch which we have now presented of the state of the Aborigines in different parts of the world might be greatly extended by a description of them, either connected with the British colonies or more immediately affected by the colonization and commerce of other countries.

Enough, however, has now been stated to exhibit the character of their situation generally. It has been shewn, that though there are varieties in their condition dependent on differences in their own moral and physical state, on their numerical strength, and on the extent and character of the countries which they inhabit, there is nevertheless one condition, which, with scarcely any exception, may be regarded as common to them all. *They exist in a sort of antagonism with the professing Christian and civilized nations, who begin by sharing with them the parts of the earth which they inhabit, and end by consummating a process which blots out their name and nation.*

LIBERIA ought to have been exempted from this charge. The plan and operation of colonization there stands, we believe, alone in the world. It is the only place where the Aborigines are at once and fully incorporated into the colonial government and made part and parcel thereof!

In this respect how brightly does Liberia shine, and how deservedly does she claim the attention and co-operation of the wise and the good every where.

[From the *Missionary Herald*.]*West Africa.—Mr. Wilson's Survey of the Mission.**Introductory Remarks.*

IN accordance with a rule which the Prudential Committee have recently adopted, to preserve the health and prolong the lives of our missionaries on the western coast of Africa, Mr. Wilson is now on a visit to this country. He arrived at New York, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, June 21.

There was another reason, however, for his return. He wishes to call the attention of American Christians to the condition of Africa, and to induce some of our young ministers and candidates for the ministry to take part with him and his associates in efforts for its evangelization. For some time past our mission has been in a languishing state. This ought not so to be. It is manifestly our duty to do either more or less. If we attempt anything, we should conduct our operations upon a scale commensurate, in some measure, with the greatness of the undertaking; and it especially behooves us to relieve the brethren, at present connected with the mission, from a position as hazardous as it is trying. The entire responsibility of its cares and labors now rests upon Mr. Walker; as it had previously rested, for many months, upon Mr. Wilson. And were the full force of the mission on the ground, there would still be a call for their services far beyond their physical ability to perform. Is it right for the churches to leave such a burden upon these brethren? Shall not the needed reinforcements be furnished without delay?

It is sometimes said, however, that our main reliance, in the work of Christianizing Africa, must be upon the colored race. If it is meant by this that we must depend, to a great extent, upon those who shall be

trained up and prepared to preach the Gospel on the soil, employing at the same time such additional assistance of a suitable character as can be obtained, from whatever quarter, the statement is undoubtedly true; and a similar opinion has long been entertained and acted upon in respect to the heathen world generally. But if it is meant that colored men, now living in other lands, are to be enlisted in this enterprise, for the present at least, on a large scale; and, especially, if it is imagined that the agency of white men can be dispensed with, the proposition admits, to say the least, of very considerable doubt. That individuals of African descent, born in the United States or the West Indies, may be expected to render valuable aid, is readily admitted. Indeed some of the best missionaries in all Africa are of this description; and many others will doubtless be found hereafter, who may profitably engage, either as missionaries or assistant missionaries in the important undertaking. But that a large number of such persons can be wisely sent forth, at least for many years to come, as has sometimes been supposed, remains to be proved.

There are certain intrinsic difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposed scheme, which deserve the most serious consideration. In the first place, it is the testimony of competent witnesses that the natives of Western Africa (the statement might be made much broader) have a respect for the whites, which they do not feel for persons of their own color. They are far more ready to yield the pre-eminence to Europeans and Americans, than to those who bear the same hue as themselves. It

will be understood, of course, that this remark is intended to apply only to natives of Africa, and not to the colonists of Liberia. Among the latter the reverse is said to be true. Perhaps it will be said that, if the whites can exert more influence upon the native mind than colored men, this will operate as a hindrance to the usefulness of those who shall be trained up as assistant missionaries on the soil. The force of this objection is admitted; and hence, in part, the necessity of calling in the aid of white laborers.

In the next place, the number of colored persons who are qualified to embark in the missionary work, and who can be induced to engage in it, is comparatively small. The churches in the West Indies have been recently looked to with a good deal of interest; and it has been hoped that a supply of just such men and women as are needed, in almost any quantity, might be there obtained. But if this hope is realized immediately, or shall be for some time to come, it will be the most wonderful achievement of modern missions. It cannot be reasonably expected that these churches will soon attain to a degree of intelligence and a maturity of Christian character, that will enable them to furnish as many suitable agents as are imperiously demanded. There are individuals in the West Indies, as among "the brown men" of Jamaica, for example, who, with the grace of God in their hearts, might soon become exceedingly useful. But the number of such persons is not large.

Again, experience has seemed to prove that the direction and control of a mission, at least for a considerable period after its formation, must be in the hands of white men, or of those who stand upon the same level in respect to qualifications. Nor is this all. As a general rule, if the

number of native assistants, compared with the number of white laborers, is carried beyond a certain point, the efficiency of the mission is diminished, instead of being increased. There is a due proportion to be observed in the use of such an agency; and if this is disregarded, the results will generally occasion disappointment. And these principles will be found to apply in their full force, it is believed, to the employment of colored men from this country or the West Indies.

The introduction of colored assistants into Africa from Jamaica has been attempted by the English Baptist Missionary Society, the mission of the United Secession Synod, and the Basle Missionary Society. The vessel that transported the company which went out under the care of the Baptist Missionary Society, arrived at Fernando Po in February, 1844. The experiment of the Basle Missionary Society was commenced at Akropong about the same time. And it was not till the spring of 1846, that the laborers sustained by the United Secession Synod established themselves on the Old Calabar River. It would be premature, therefore, to make any confident deductions from these experiments. A fair trial should be given to this new element in missions; and we may be assured that whatever shall be the issue, something will have been gained.

Nothing is definitely known of the working of this scheme at Akropong or at Old Calabar; but certain facts have transpired in relation to the Baptist mission which the reader will doubtless be glad to know. The colored male laborers who went to Fernando Po, were eight in number; one of whom had been "recognized" as a missionary in Jamaica, while the other seven were called "teachers." Counting their wives and

children they were forty-two in all. Doctor Prince, who was one of the founders of the mission, and who had previously resided for some years in Jamaica, was recently asked whether this experiment had answered his expectation. He said, in reply, that it had not. On being asked in what particular point he had been disappointed, he replied, "The first occasion of disappointment was the absence of fervor; a listlessness and contentedness to be unemployed; then a manifestation of a disaffected mind, because unwarrantable expectations of a personal character were not realized; and afterwards an intemperate and resentful opposition to gentle control, which had been authorized by 'the parent committee.'" Again, on being asked how many had returned to the West Indies, and how many could be expected to remain permanently, he said that "four teachers concerted their own measures, and effected their return to Jamaica. Two (united in marriage) whose conduct and service have been strongly in contrast with those of the other teachers, are about to leave, owing to the consequences of very severe, long continued sickness. There will remain but one teacher and the colored missionary." To another question, whether those who were brought out to Fernando Po, were considered persons of promise and usefulness before they left the West Indies, he made this answer: "Certainly. I believe some of them were proposed directly by their ministers, and all of them were approved by their respective pastors."

These statements of Doctor Prince are not submitted to the public for the purpose of making the impression, that the employment of colored persons from the United States or the West Indies, in all circumstances, is likely to prove a failure. The management of missions is properly

a science, resting on the principles of the inductive philosophy; and it is seldom wise or safe to draw conclusions from a small number of facts. Besides, it is doubtless true that the enterprise of the Baptist Missionary Society had some elements of failure, which may be excluded from other experiments. Indeed the Baptist churches in Jamaica can hardly be looked to as furnishing the best materials for evangelizing Africa. The colored laborers employed by the Basle Missionary Society at Akropong were selected from the Moravian churches; and it is at least doubtful whether better agents than these might not have been found. The mission of the United Secession Synod has probably been commenced under more hopeful auspices; and it may be expected, therefore, to throw much light on the general question.

But there seems to be no good reason for supposing that the prevailing theory of missions will be very greatly modified in its application to Africa. There, as elsewhere, our dependence in the first instance must generally be upon white men. They must commence the work; and they must retain the supervision of it up to a point which has not been reached, as yet, by any mission in the world. How far distant that point is, no one can safely affirm. In the mean time they will endeavor to raise up assistants among the natives themselves; and they will doubtless be glad to secure faithful and properly qualified coadjutors from the colored race in other lands; and the greater the number of the latter class, as well as the former, the better. But it is presumed that in the progress of the enterprise it will appear, that the very increase of helpers, from either class, will make an increase of white laborers only the more necessary. *The idea, therefore, of dispensing with*

the agency of Europeans and Americans in evangelizing Africa, ought not at present to be entertained.

The reader will not fail to notice what is said by Mr. Wilson, in the following pages, in relation to the healthiness of the coast beyond the Bight of Benin. The views which he has submitted on this point, are believed to be sound; at any rate, the weight of evidence at present certainly appears to be in their favor. The opinion of Doctor Prince was asked on the general question, whether the climate of Africa interposed any insuperable obstacles to the performance of missionary labor by white men. To this inquiry he made the following answer: "There are numerous localities in which it would be irrational to take residence, and whereat the white man would be quickly disabled and removed by death. On the other hand, the situations in which he can pass years of most valuable usefulness are vastly more numerous than the supplies for them will probably ever be. I would, however, recommend periodically changes and absents, either to his native country, or some clime more congenial with his constitution. At the expiration of from three to five years that change will probably be required. Where it is possible to erect a health-house in an elevated and more salubrious district, than that in which the ordinary dwelling stands, such a provision should be made. I have had many years' experience in the diseases of black and colored people, non-natives of Africa; and I have not found them, when in this country, more exempt from sickness than Europeans are. The mortality, however, is less."

No one should go from this country to Africa, however, expecting to find a climate as genial and healthful as his own; nor should he go without taking into the account all the

uncertainty which hangs over the future in regard to the lengthening out of his days. Still we may hope that some parts of the western coast, particularly that which has been referred to above, with proper precautions, will prove less deleterious to white men than it has hitherto.

The question is now submitted to the friends of missions in this country, in view of the foregoing considerations, whether it is right for us to withhold our sons and our daughters from degraded and injured Africa. If this mighty continent is to be regenerated by the Gospel of Christ, ought not, and must not Christians of every land and every hue engage in the work? The inquiry is addressed with special earnestness to those who have just assumed, or will soon assume, the sacred office. Will our young brethren say to the members of the West Africa mission, "We leave you to carry on your warfare alone; and if you are to lie down in an early grave, we send none to continue your labors." Will you permit this honored servant of our common Lord, who has just come to our shores burdened with the interests and the wants of Africa, hoping to obtain a few helpers in his work of love to her fallen children, yet fearing a disappointment, to return to his adopted country in loneliness and sorrow, if not in despair?

That the Christian public may the better judge of the state of the Gaboon mission, and know what encouragements there are to prosecute the enterprise with vigor, the following communication has been prepared. It is not quite five years since the mission was commenced; and "up to the present time," says Mr. Wilson, "it has enjoyed the care of divine Providence." Notwithstanding its weakness, and in spite of certain very unexpected embarrassments, it has accomplished no incon-

siderable amount of good. Some of the results are specified below.

Conversions—Preaching—Schools.

As yet we can number only two natives of the country, who give satisfactory evidence of a change of heart. This want of success may be ascribed, partly to the want of time for religious truth to produce its appropriate effect, partly to the weakened and disorganized state of the mission, and still more than either to the fact that, during most of the period, the attention of the people has been too much distracted by their political relations to allow them to give serious heed to the claims of religion.

Still, though there have been but few conversions, it cannot be supposed that the Gospel has exerted no influence upon the mass of the people. Many of them, especially those residing immediately around the principal station, have heard the word of God dispensed in their native tongue for more than four years. During this period a large amount of religious truth has been stored away in many minds; the influence of which is beginning to show itself in certain outward reformation, such as the observance of the Sabbath, abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and greater punctuality and honesty in their commercial transactions. Towards the missionaries they have uniformly been kind; the object of the mission is more clearly understood; and we think they manifest an increasing interest in the continuance of our operations.

Besides those villages, nearer to the principal station, where the word of God has been dispensed stately, there are fifteen or twenty settlements more remote, where there has been occasional preaching; so that the people over a considerable extent of country have been initiated into

the first principles of Christianity; and thus the way has been prepared for more vigorous, systematic and extended operations hereafter, should the state of the mission ever be such as to enable us to follow up these first impressions.

Mr. Wilson next presents the condition of the schools under the care of the mission.

In consequence of the weakened state of the mission for some time past, the number of our schools is not as great as it was three years ago. Of the six in operation at that time, two have been discontinued, and two others have been combined; so that we now have only three, which embrace in all about sixty pupils. The character of the boarding school at the principal station was somewhat modified in December last, with the view of lessening the cares and labors of Mr. and Mrs. Walker at the outset of their work. As arranged at present, the children will live with their parents as far as practicable; those who are from a distance will reside with some of their friends in the nearest villages. And at the end of three months, each child who has been punctual in regard to attendance, will receive a small premium. This system had been tried five months before I left, and found successful. Its continuance will depend upon the amount of health with which Mr. and Mrs. Walker may be favored. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced in sustaining the female department of the school, growing out of the system of polygamy prevalent in the country. A considerable number of adult females spend much of their time on the mission premises, learning to sew, wash, &c., (a few of whom have adopted the European costume as their daily dress, and at the same time place themselves in the way of much religious instruction.

Our schools generally are not so efficient as we could wish. A good deal has nevertheless been effected. There are upwards of forty in the tribe who can read and write with facility, both in English and the native language, the majority of whom are, perhaps, as familiar with the doctrines and historical parts of the Bible, as the generality of the children in the United States of similar age. It has ever been our aim to make religious instruction the leading object in all our schools.

Printing—The French—Poperly—Mortality.

When the mission was commenced, the Mpongwe language had not been reduced to a written form. The following statement will show what has been effected by means of the press.

No printing has been done by the mission since September last, in consequence of the absence of the printer. Previous to that time there had been printed, (besides various elementary books already reported to the Prudential Committee,) a small volume of Hymns and Questions, of forty-eight pages; a volume of simple sermons, of seventy-two pages; a volume of extracts from the New Testament, of eighty-two pages; and, in part, a volume of Old Testament History. All these are in the Mpongwe language, and printed in tolerably good style, by a native boy of our own training, who is not more than sixteen years of age. The state of the mission does not call for more printing just now; nor would it be well for Mr. Walker to assume responsibilities of this kind, in addition to the other engagements which devolve upon him. We have prepared for the press a grammar and an extended vocabulary of the Mpongwe, as well as a small vocabulary and a few familiar sentences

in the Batanga language; all of which may be more advantageously printed in the United States than in Africa.

The state of the country, Mr. Wilson says, is tranquil. The Gaboon River appears to be prized by the French chiefly as furnishing a convenient naval rendezvous. As a commercial position, it will be of very little value to them. Only one restriction has been imposed upon the intercourse of other countries with the Gaboon people. Vessels entering the river to trade are requested to deposit their papers at the block-house; but the natives feel no particular interest in this regulation.

No measures have been adopted by the French authorities to cause the natives any special uneasiness, since their conquest of the country somewhat more than eighteen months ago; and it is probable that the people will continue quiet, if no future aggressions are made upon their rights. Since the visit of the French Admiral and Commodore Read, both of whom showed us much kindness, we have experienced nothing but the most civil treatment, both from the local authorities, and such of the officers of the French navy as have occasionally visited the river.

The apprehensions which some have indulged in respect to the designs of the Roman Catholic mission, have not been realized.

The papal corps consists of three priests and one or two lay brethren. Hitherto they have done but little, either to counteract our influence or to establish their own. For what purpose they have remained so inactive, is not known. We have heard of no efforts to sustain schools, or to indoctrinate the people in the mysteries of popery. The manner in which the country was subjugated to the authority of France, was not

calculated to prepare the minds of the people for the reception of the religious teachers whom she has furnished; and it is possible they may be waiting for the recollection of past injuries to be partially effaced from the memories of the people, before they commence their labors. But there is no well grounded cause of anxiety on account of any thing they may do. It has been our policy simply to preach the Gospel; for we feel assured that wherever the word of God has "free course," it will "be glorified."

The information contained in the following paragraph is of the most melancholy character. Why should Christian missions be so much outstripped by commercial enterprise?

There has been much mortality among the Mpongwe people during the past year, (more than has ever been known before,) the principal part of which is to be ascribed to intemperance and other excesses in past years; showing that what we are to do for this and other branches of the African family, ought to be done with as little delay as possible. It is a painful fact that the tribes on the western coast are gradually disappearing; and it is still more painful, as well as undeniably true, to reflect that the means of their destruction have been furnished by our own and other Christian nations! The great day of account will reveal, it may be, that the number of the victims of intemperance in Africa greatly exceeds those of the slave trade. The intervention of missionary influence alone, it is believed, will avert these calamities.

Bakali Country—Cape Saint Catharine.

During the latter half of 1846, Mr. Wilson made several tours, for the threefold purpose of preaching the Gospel, of learning the extent and

condition of the different tribes which are found on that part of the African coast, and of ascertaining what facilities exist for introducing the Gospel among them. One of these excursions took him to the principal settlements in the Bakali country, which lies in a northeasterly direction from the Gaboon, and not more than twenty-five or thirty miles from the mission station.

Formerly the Mpongwe people were surrounded on all sides by the Shekani tribe. These, by means of petty wars, intemperance, and the slave trade, very nearly exhausted themselves; and about fifteen or twenty years ago, they were displaced by the Bakali people. The latter have taken possession of all the tributary streams of the Gaboon, both north and south; but their largest and principal settlements are in the region of country which I visited. These settlements are numerous and large. Six or eight of them might be visited in a single day, the smallest of which perhaps would not contain less than four or five hundred inhabitants. Here I found, what is seldom seen immediately on the sea coast, a large number of very aged men and women. This can be accounted for only by the supposition that they have recently emerged from the interior, and have not as yet been brought into contact with the blighting influence, which modern commerce exerts upon pagan tribes. These people, though heathen in the full sense of the term, and frequently at war among themselves, were civil and kind to me, and listened with the utmost attention to the preaching of the word, which they had never heard before. A missionary might live in safety among them, and find scope for labor every day of his life. In one neighborhood he would be surrounded with eight or ten thousand souls; and he might

find double that number by making excursions of twelve or fifteen miles in other directions. The Bakali dialect differs somewhat from the Mpongwe; but it might be acquired with comparative ease, since the principles of the latter have been understood and reduced to writing.

Mr. Wilson made another excursion to Cape Saint Catharine, on the sea coast, about one hundred and fifty miles south of the Gaboon river. Here the Kama people, as they are usually called, have their residence; between whom and the Mpongwe tribes are found the Cape Lopez people, all three speaking the same language.

The Kama people, like the Bakali, have recently emerged from the interior, and have established themselves on the sea coast for the advantages and conveniences of trade. They do not live together in compact villages, like the tribes of Western Africa generally; but are scattered in every direction over the country; so that I found it difficult to form any satisfactory estimate of their population. From what I saw, however, and what I could learn through others, I suppose that there must be as many as twenty-five thousand inhabitants residing on or within a few miles of the beach. Besides these, the tribes immediately in the interior, and to the distance of one or two hundred miles, are represented as being very numerous; and they all speak the Mpongwe language.

As a people they are somewhat less advanced in civilization than the natives on the Gaboon. They have frequent wars among themselves, and have been a good deal engaged in supplying slaves for the Cape Lopez market. I was received with kindness, and found that they would be greatly pleased to have a missionary reside among them.

The King, whose authority here is absolute, assured me that his people would come together and form one large town, if a missionary would reside among them. He gave me his son to be educated in our school at the Gaboon. The lad remained with us several months; but proving to be a dull and vicious boy, he has recently been returned to his father. A judicious and experienced missionary might dwell among these people without risk of violence, and do immense good; and it is most ardently to be desired that the place may be occupied as speedily as possible. The trade of the place consists in ivory, gum, wax, and mats of the most beautiful and tasteful workmanship which I have seen in Africa.

A brief allusion is made to another point of interest on the coast.

Cape Lopez, midway between Kama and the Gaboon, has a large population, and a noble river extending far into the interior; and, but for a single circumstance, it would be a fine field for missionary labor. Most unfortunately, however, the inhabitants are entirely under the influence of the Portuguese and Spaniards, and are deeply implicated in the slave trade.

The Batanga People.

The remaining tour of Mr. Wilson was made to the Batanga country, which is also situated on the sea coast, about one hundred and fifty miles north of the Gaboon river, and is, consequently, about half way to the Cameroon Mountains. Here he found a larger and more promising people than those he had previously visited.

The Batanga people, like the other two, have been but little known to white men, until within the last fifteen or twenty years. They are, therefore, what may be called unsophisti-

cated natives, that is, heathen of the deepest dye, but as yet untainted by the vices of civilized countries. Their physical features differ somewhat from the tribes along the coast, and approximate, I should think, to the descriptions given of the Caffre and other tribes of South Africa, their complexion being a dark brown, and not the deep black of most of the coast natives.

I regretted very much that I could not speak their language, so as to find out something about the origin of the tribe, and the region of country from which their ancestors had emigrated. This language belongs to the one great family which undoubtedly prevails over the whole of the southern division of the African continent; but as a dialect it differs essentially from the Mpongwe. I have a vocabulary and a series of colloquial sentences in this tongue, that would be serviceable to a missionary who should think of locating himself among them.

The Batanga people are numerous, and live in small villages at the distance of not more than two or three hundred yards from each other. From what I saw, and from what I learned through others, I suppose that their population is not less than twenty-five thousand, all of them settled on the beach, the extreme villages being not more than ten or twelve miles a part.

Directly in the rear of the Batanga people, at the distance of only a few miles, Mr. Wilson was told that there was another tribe, called the Sheba people. These, according to the representations made to him, are vastly more numerous than themselves. Still farther from the coast, at a distance of about one hundred miles, are the northern limits of the Pangwe country, which stretches southward to the latitude of Cape Saint Catharine. This country, it

is supposed, can be entered with equal facility at the centre or the two extremes.

The Batanga people, though they have many cruel and savage practices among them, are mild and civil in their intercourse with strangers; and they would be glad to have a missionary reside among them, especially as they are very desirous of learning to speak the English language. A judicious missionary, acquainted with African character, might live and labor among them with much comfort to himself, and without risk of violence.

The place is much frequented by the Gaboon people, who perform the voyage by means of native boats in two or three days. They speak of the Batanga people as remarkably honest; and it is only within four or five years past that the latter have received rum in barter for their country products. A taste for this, however, has been acquired; and if the influence of Christianity shall not be speedily thrown around them, they will be exposed to the same calamities that have overtaken the older tribes on the coast. Judging from the aspect of the country, and the healthy appearance of the people, I should say that no portion of Western Africa is more salubrious.

On this part of the coast, Mr. Wilson says, lofty mountains are seen in every direction; in some places, indeed, they rise almost from the water's edge. "Directly in the rear of the Batanga settlement, which is one of the finest ivory marts on the coast, there is a bold mountain, so like an elephant in its outlines, that it cannot pass unnoticed by the most careless observer."

Healthiness of Western Africa.

From these statements, the prudential committee will perceive that

a most extensive field of missionary labor has opened itself around us; and it ought to become an inquiry of solemn interest, "How far are we called upon by the providence of God to possess the territory?" To occupy all the points which have been brought within our reach, will require at least ten missionaries. But to expect a reinforcement of this extent, especially in these times of despondency in respect to African missions is, perhaps, preposterous. It will become our duty, therefore, to conform our plans to our means, and select from the various fields which present themselves, such as will be likely to yield the readiest and most extensive harvest.

Although there can be no doubt that all parts of the African coast are more or less prejudicial to European constitutions, still there can be as little doubt that some places are much more so than others. There are well founded reasons to believe that the southern coast (beyond the Bight of Benin) is more healthy than the northern. In our own mission family there has been only one death; and those members of the mission who have tried both parts of the coast, are unanimous in the opinion that they now enjoy better health than formerly. We have had thrown upon our care, at different times, since we have resided at the Gaboon, as many as ten or twelve foreigners sick with fever, all of whom have had it mildly, and not one has died. The French have made an experiment on a much larger scale; and their statistics show clearly that the Gaboon, with the exception of Goree, is altogether the most healthy point occupied by them on the coast.

No missionary, however, need expect to escape entirely the influence of the African climate, even at this place; but we apprehend, as a general thing, that it will be mild in its

character; and with the experience acquired in the treatment of the fever, he may encounter it now without serious risk of life. Although he may never enjoy what would be called robust health in America, he will have strength enough, provided he is willing to exercise such self-denial as the missionary work calls for, to do immense good in effecting the salvation of this benighted people. Men of the world can and do live and labor on all parts of the coast; and until the friends of the Redeemer shall have acquired hardihood and courage to look these dangers in the face, they will justly be chargeable with cowardice and irresolution.

Affinity of Languages—Plan of Operations.

One of the most interesting questions before the world at the present time, relates to the connection existing between the numerous tribes found in that part of Africa, which lies south of the Mountains of the Moon. The reader will remember that the February Herald contained an article, prepared by Rev. Joseph Tracy, a part of which bore particularly on this point. It is very gratifying to find that Mr. Wilson, by an independent investigation, and without any knowledge of the discoveries mentioned in that article, has arrived at the same conclusion.

We have recently made large collections of vocabularies of words of the different dialects on this part of the coast, especially of those spoken between the Bight of Biafra and Benguela; and we find that they are all not only related to each other, but by comparing them with such vocabularies as we have of the languages of the Cape of Good Hope, Mozambique, and other parts of the eastern coast, we learn, that though differing from each other materially as dialects, yet

that they all undoubtedly belong to one general family. The orthography of the Zulu, as furnished in the journals of our brethren laboring among that tribe, not only bears a strong resemblance to the Mpongwe; but many of their proper names, as Dingaun, Umpandi, and others, are common to them and the Gaboon people.

But the most remarkable coincidence we have met with, is the close affinity between the Mpongwe and the Sowhylee, (or Sawahili, or Swahere,) the language spoken by the aboriginal inhabitants of the island and coast of Zanzibar. We have recently procured a vocabulary of this dialect from a native of Zanzibar, brought from the eastern to the western coast of Africa by an American trading vessel. From this man we obtained a vocabulary of more than two hundred words, as well as a few colloquial sentences. Of these a small number of words, as might naturally be expected, were of Arabic origin; but of the remainder nearly one-fourth were identically the same, or differed very slightly. During the time these words were taken down, several Mpongwe men happened to be present, and the utmost astonishment was manifested by both parties on discovering the close affinity of their languages. Had this Sowhylee man remained in the Gaboon two or three weeks, he would have spoken the Mpongwe with perfect ease.

I find by referring to the communication from Mr. Burgess while at Zanzibar, and published in the Herald of 1839, that most of the names of places mentioned by him as lying in the interior from Zanzibar, are

Mpongwe words. From a slave, now residing in the Gaboon, and who was brought several hundred miles from the interior, I learned that he had heard of white men residing on the eastern coast, who were undoubtedly the Arabs of Zanzibar.

These statements have been made for the purpose of suggesting the expediency of establishing a mission among the Sowhylee tribe on the coast of Zanzibar. Mr. Burgess thinks that an American missionary would enjoy the protection of the Imaum of Muscat: that no opposition would be made to the introduction of Christianity among the Sowhylee people, and that the country would not be unhealthy. Now if a station should be established there, and the one at Gaboon be continued, it would be perfectly reasonable to expect that a line of missions might be extended from one of these points to the other, in less than twenty years, and thus lay open one of the most interesting and extensive fields of missionary enterprise that can be found on the continent. The Imaum, as stated by Mr. Burgess, sends annual expeditions several hundred miles into the interior which might be accompanied by missionaries. From this point, guides could be obtained to go as much further; and from the similarity of languages prevailing on the whole route, we do not see any serious difficulty in realizing the idea just expressed.

When the preceding communication was written, Mr. Wilson was not aware that any efforts were in progress to introduce the Gospel among the inhabitants of the eastern coast.

The Drowning of six hundred Slaves.

In the year 1830, there was hovering on the African coast a large clipper brig called the *Brillante*, commanded by a desperado named Homans. Homans was an Englishman by birth, and was known along

the whole coast, and in Cuba, as the most successful slaver of his day. The brig was owned by two men residing in Havana, one an Englishman, the other a Spaniard. She was built to carry six hundred negroes, and in her Homans had made ten successful voyages, actually landing in Cuba five thousand negroes! The brig carried ten guns, had thirty sweeps, and a crew of sixty Spaniards, most of them old pirates, as desperate as their commander. An English brig-of-war which attacked her was so cut up in hull and rigging, that she was abandoned, and soon after sunk; an English sloop-of-war attempted to take the *Brillante* with boats, which were beaten off with great slaughter. Now it was known that Homans was again on the coast, and it was resolved to make another attempt to take him, with the evidence of his guilt on board. The arrangements for this purpose were well made. He was allowed to take in his cargo of negroes, and set sail.

The *Brillante* had not lost sight of the coast, when the quick eye of her commander discovered that he was entrapped. Four cruisers, three of them English, and one American, had been lying in wait for him, and escape was hopeless. In running away from one, he would come within reach of another. Night was coming on, and Homans was silently regarding his pursuers, when suddenly the huge sails of the brig flapped idly—the wind died away, and the slaver was motionless on the waters. "This will not do," Homans muttered—knocking away the ashes from his segar—"their boats will be down upon me before I am ready for the visit," and as he said this, his stern face lit up with a smile, the expression of which was diabolical. It was evident enough that he meditated some desperate plan.

A dozen sweeps were got out, and

the vessel moved slowly through the water. Meantime the darkness having deepened, Homans proceeded to carry out his design.

The cable attached to the heaviest anchor was taken outside of the hawser hole, and carried round the rail of the brig, extending from the bow, aft round the stern, and then forward on the other side. The hatches were then taken off, each securely ironed by the wrists. As the miserable wretches came up from the hot hold, into the fresh air, they expressed by their looks a gratitude which would have softened the heart of any but the fiend in whose power they were. Without a word they were led to the side, and made to bend over the rail, outside of which the chain ran. The irons which clasped their wrists were then fastened by smaller chains to the links of the cable. It was slow work, but at the end of four hours, six hundred Africans, male and female, were bending over the rail of the brig, in a painful position, holding by their chained hands the huge cable, which was attached to a heavy anchor, suspended by a single sling from the bow.

Homans himself examined the fastenings to see that every negro was strongly bound to the chain. This done, he ordered the pen work of the hold to be broken up, brought on deck, bound up in matting, and well filled with shot, and thrown overboard. The work was completed an hour before daybreak, and now the only witnesses of Homans' guilt were attached to that chain. Homans turned to the mate, and with a smile full of meaning, said in Spanish—

"Harro, take an axe and go forward. The wind will come off to us soon. Listen to the word, and when you hear it, cut the sling."

The man went forward, and Homans turned, and in vain endeavored

to penetrate the darkness. "I don't want to lose the niggers," he said, speaking aloud—"and yet I dare not wait until daylight. I wish I knew where the hounds were."

At that instant the report of a gun reached his ear, then another, and another, and another, in different directions. The cruisers were firing signals.

"That's enough," exclaimed Homans, "I know where you are." Then raising his voice, he cried, "Harro, are you ready? The wind will reach us soon."

"Ay, ay, sir," was the response.

In a few minutes the sails began to fill, and the vessel moved slowly through the water.

"How much water do you suppose we have here?" asked Homans, turning to the man at the wheel.

"Fifty fathoms at least," was the reply.

"That will do," the slaver muttered, and he walked forward, and examined carefully the "chain gang," as he brutally termed his diabolical invention.

The negroes sent up piteous groans. For many hours they had been bent over in this unnatural po-

sition, by which they were suffering the keenest torture.

The breeze strengthened, and the Brilliante dashed like a racer over the deep. Homans hailed from the quarter-deck, while his men, collected in groups, saw unmoved the consummation of the plan,

"Are you ready, Harro?"

"Ay, ay, sir."

Homans looked round, and into the darkness,—which was fast giving way to the morn. Then he thundered out—

"Strike!"

There was the sound of a single blow, a heavy plunge, and as the cable fell off the side a crash, above which arose one terrible shriek—it was the last cry of the murdered Africans. One moment more, and all was still. Six hundred human beings had gone down with that anchor and chain into the depths of the ocean!

Two hours after daybreak the Brilliante was overhauled. There was no evidence that she was a slaver, and her captors were obliged to let her pass. The instructions to cruisers at that time did not allow a vessel to be captured unless negroes were found on board.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

The third Voyage of the Liberia Packet.

IMMEDIATELY on the return of the Packet from her present voyage, she will again be despatched for the colonies. It is hoped she will be able to sail by the 1st of January, but perhaps not until the 15th, or even the last, depending altogether upon her arrival from Liberia. Whether she is able to complete her three trips per year, as is confidently hoped, or not, she will be kept constantly in the trade between the Chesapeake and the colonies.

There are so many individuals

and institutions interested in the movements of the Packet, that we have introduced on our last page a standing advertisement, with regard to the plans and operations of the company which own her, the terms of freight, passage, &c., in order to extend the usefulness of the undertaking and increase the profits of the company, as well as to save the trouble of answering in detail many inquiries often addressed to the agent of the company. It is hoped that those periodicals which advocate the

cause of Africa, whether colonization or missionary, will give it insertion.

As to emigrants from this city or State by the next expedition, we at present have no prospects, at least no more than we had one month before the sailing of the last on the 1st of September, which ultimately mustered some-eighty-odd, all told. Whether we shall make out as well again, remains to be seen, but we frankly acknowledge, we do not expect it. The season will be unpropitious, and there are no colonists now in the country to stir up their friends. Yet when the Packet comes in, she will tell that she has been *somewhere* and that she brings *something*, say some 50 or 100 casks of Palm oil, some 50 or 100 tons of Camwood, and we hope some bills of exchange, say from \$3,000 to \$5,000; all of which will tell on the credit side of shipment per voyage A, and voyage B. Her officers and crew

will also have something to tell. Some, perhaps, will tell that nothing would tempt them to go again to that *nigger* country. Such, we may safely conclude, went ashore on liberty on Sunday, got drunk, and found themselves in the Coal Hole on Monday morning. Some will tell, 'tis no great shakes after all, that Liberia; folks are pretty much the same there as here, only they are all black, and strut a little more than our colored folks do of a week day. Some will say one thing and some another, but none will have seen the *big sarpent*, none will have seen the emigrants *sold to Georgia*, none will have seen white masters, and the object of the enterprise will have been accomplished, viz: the truth will be made known, and that too, through unquestionable witnesses, the colored people themselves, also through the testimony of things and events, not of words.

[From the same.]

A Colored Colonizationist.

[From the National Watchman.]

WE find the following communication addressed to the editors of the National Watchman in that paper of the 30th ult., and hardly know which is the greatest marvel, that a colored man in the interior of New York, in no way connected with the Colony of Liberia, or the Colonization Society, should write such a letter, or that the colored editors of an abolition paper should publish it. The sentiments of the letter are open and manly, justly reprobating the side blow wantonly aimed at African Colonization, in the "Call for a National Convention of colored people;" and we, in behalf of our Liberia friends, tender to Mr. Baltimore our warmest thanks for the credit he has thus voluntarily awarded them, and for his attempt to shield them from the aspersions of those by whom they are so often assailed.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reading the notice of a call in your paper for a National Convention of colored people to be held in the city of Troy, October 6th, I can adopt all its suggestions, excepting one, that is as follows: to recommend immigration and colonization, not to Africa, Asia, or Europe. This I consider a fling at the American Colonization, and even to stagger the minds of those of our people, who are desirous of going to their fatherland.

The Colonization Society, with all its faults, has done too much good in the eyes of the world in planting the colony of Liberia; and the few colonists have effected too much good in the minds of the immediately surrounding native tribes, in abolishing the slave trade, for us, the free people of color at this day, to

say aught against them. We should bear in mind this very Liberia has been so prosperous, that it is now on the eve of taking a stand among the independent nations of the earth. Already England and France are making propositions to them for the purpose of trade, and American naval officers stationed on the western coast of Africa, are appealing to the government of the United States, not to be backward in doing the same. If I do not choose to immigrate, or share in the glory and honor of the Liberians, in building their villages and cities, constructing their canals, raising their ships, and above all, the suppression of that evil, the slave trade, which has been upon our race for so many centuries, not only on the American continent, but in Africa, I will at least be silent. These are the reasons why I do not attach my name to the call, though I shall attend the Convention.

GEO. H. BALTIMORE.

WHITEHALL, *Sept. 21.*

If Mr. Baltimore desires to go to Africa, we have not the least objection. If he should go in the spirit of Christ, he might do much good. But we beg leave to remind him that the National Convention was not called to further the objects of the American Colonization Society.—EDITORS OF THE WATCHMAN.

If we understand Mr. Baltimore, he gives no intimation of his "going to Africa," and instead of the editors having any occasion to remind him "that the National Convention was not called to further the objects of the American Colonization Society," he, apparently, only wishes to remind the editors that the object of the Convention was not to "have a sting at the American Colonization Society." But we are too much obliged to the editors, for permitting so candid a notice of Liberia to appear in their columns, to quarrel with them for discharging a little bile at the writer.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

Letter from Dr. Lugenbeel.

Messrs. Editors and Brethren:— My numerous engagements will not afford me time to write you a communication by the present opportunity. But knowing that many of your readers feel deeply interested in the extension of the benign influences of our holy Christianity among the benighted children of Africa, I beg leave to trouble you with a short extract from my journal, which will be interesting to the numerous friends of our beloved sister Wilkins, and others who may not know her personally, but who know her as a devoted missionary, a faithful and self-sacrificing laborer in the cause of Christ, in this land of darkness and degradation. And while I would not write disparagingly of the labors of other

missionaries on this coast, I feel free to say that I have never known one who seemed to be more deeply devoted to the arduous work of African evangelization than sister Wilkins. And I am pleased to find that the Board has succeeded in procuring the services of sister Brush, to assist her in her labors, who, I am confident, will be a valuable acquisition to this mission.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d. Yesterday I accompanied sister Wilkins to Millsburg. She returned a few days ago from Cape Palmas, whither she went to recruit her health by a short sea voyage and a little relaxation from her fatiguing labors. Her health had become so much impaired by the influences of this climate, during a residence of about nine years, and

by her arduous labors, that serious fears were apprehended in regard to her being able to live much longer in Africa. But I am glad to find that she is now in the enjoyment of good health for this country; and I hope and pray that her valuable life may be spared for many years to come, for the good of the poor ignorant children of this benighted land.

“On our arrival at Millsburg, before we reached sister W.’s house, the little girls of her school came running toward us; and the demonstrations and expressions of joy which they exhibited, on again seeing their best earthly friend, were to me exceedingly interesting. They threw their arms around her, and made the air ring with their mingled exclamations. ‘How do do, Mrs. Wilkins. We so glad to see you. We hear you dead. We very sorry. We so glad to see you.’ Such expressions as these swelled upon the evening breeze, as we wended our way to the humble dwelling of the devoted missionary. Thirteen of these children were from the ‘Pons;’ and in contrasting their situation and appearance with what I beheld a year ago, when I received them from on board the slaveship, I was forcibly struck with the great improvement which has been made in their condition, and which they have made in acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and in becoming conformed to habits of civilization. They can readily understand almost everything which is spoken to them; and they express themselves with sufficient clearness to be easily understood on almost every subject. The facility with which they acquire a knowledge of our language is really astonishing. Most of them can read understandingly in words of four or five letters. I was particularly struck with their lady-like manners, and with the good discipline which exists among them. During the religious services, which

were held morning and evening, they behaved with as much decorum as any company of children I ever saw; and they appeared to be conscious of the solemnity and importance of such services.

“If any of the friends of missions in the United States could visit Wilkins’s school, I am sure that they would agree with me in saying that she has done a great deal for Africa, and that her school deserves continued patronage and encouragement. The amount of good which she has accomplished cannot be reckoned in time—the records of eternity alone will present a catalogue of the souls upon whom the glorious light of Christianity has arisen, directly and indirectly, through her instrumentality. Her delicacy of feeling, her modest retirement, her deep humility, and her desire to live and labor only for the good of souls, while they have in a great measure tended to spread the veil of obscurity over her life and labors in Africa, have won for her the esteem of all who know her, and who know how to appreciate her worth.

“There are at present twenty-three native girls under her care, two of whom were lately redeemed from slavery, while on their way to the slave mart. Several of these children are very young; some of them apparently less than six years. They are altogether a very interesting group of children; and I hope and believe that the good impressions which they are now receiving will tell favorably on the eternal destiny of many of the daughters of Africa, after the toils and sufferings of their kind instructress shall have come to a close, and she shall have gone to receive her reward in Heaven.”

J. W. LUGENBEEL.
MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
February 5, 1847.

How a Slaver escaped a British Man-of-war.

THE following stratagem is related in Captain Chamier's work, "The Unfortunate Man." It was resorted to on board a slaver on the African coast. It is a true incident, and the vessel which was on chase for the slaver was the British sloop-of-war *Eden*:—

"It is a chance, and only a chance," said the captain of the slaver, "and no one will care a pin about the business if we get away."

"Oh yes," said the mate, "if we could only get away. Why to be sure, I should not be slack in stays myself, but that confounded vessel sails well, and we are evidently losing ground fast."

"Well," said Smith, "let the worst be the worst, that is our capture and the fore-yard arm. I will be responsible since you fear, and seeing, as I do, that the taking of the *Rapid* is at once the downfall of myself and family, I am resolved to have one more chance of escape. If we can go on until night, the frequent squalls may prove more fortunate than our last; and if the bait does not tempt sufficiently, why we are only saving one or two human beings from a life of misery."

"Well," said the mate, "I'm agreed. Forward there," said he.

"Sir," answered a rough looking fellow.

"Jump down," said the captain, "and hoist up one or two empty casks and send the cooper aft with his tools."

"Ay, ay, sir," responded a man with all the indifference of a sailor.

The cooper soon made his appearance; in five minutes the empty casks were on deck, the heads of both were taken out, and the cooper set to work to cut out a circle large enough for a man's neck. The mate, who was a handy fellow of all work, began at one cask, and the

captain stood by, urging the workmen to use every despatch. The breeze had freshened, and we held our own pretty well with the stranger; at any rate I was fearful that she did not gain upon us very rapidly. In the mean time, both cooper and assistant worked away with the greatest indifference, and no human eye could have detected the slightest variation of countenance in the mate, although he was fully aware of the desperate act about to be committed. When the casks were ready, the upper hoops were taken off, so as to allow the cooper to place the heads in when required. A pig of iron ballast was fastened in each cask, and then it was the mate said in a firm voice:—

"Now, sir, we are ready. If you are still determined, d—n me if you shall ever say that John Collins was afraid when death was at hand."

The captain's son had been all along watching the movements of the cooper, but was quite in ignorance of the intention of his father. Once indeed, he asked what was the hole in the head of the cask for; but he was told to be silent, in a tone of voice which set him shaking like a monkey in frosty weather.

"Bring one of the slaves upon deck," said the captain, "and do you hear? pick out a lively and a slim one."

The slave was brought unshackled upon deck; he looked round with surprise, and yet with indifference; his eye was sunken from care and from sickness, and his poor emaciated form had qualified him to come forward in the capacity alluded to.

"He's the liveliest we can find, sir," said one of the seamen; "for he was the only one who was talking, and I fancy he is as slim as any of the rest; but for that matter we shall have no trouble to find another." * * * *

"Oh then," said his son, "try my black wife."

"Ah!" ejaculated the captain.

"That would do just as well," said the mate; "so bring her aft here; you're not the first in the world who would like to get so sure a divorce."

Away went that incarnate devil, and in two minutes he was seen lugging along his miserable victim by the hair of the head; one or two more of that sex came on deck, but were instantly sent below again.

"Here, you Ganjam, jump in the cask, and show this young lady how she is to sit, for none but the devil can talk the negro language."

I did as I was desired, and then got out again. The girl was then told to do as I had done; but she hesitated, as if warned by some unseen power of the danger which awaited her. As she could not succeed the first time, I was desired to place her properly, which I did. The cooper was told to fix the head in, fitting the part about her neck.

"Come, down with you," said the mate; "now, cooper, fix on her necklace, and take care that it does not fit too tight, for she is going into strange company."

The romance of our conscience, which had at first exhibited itself in this worthy associate of the captain's, had entirely vanished: like many others who having made one false step, from that instant fly to the other extreme. Thus we not unfrequently see women whose virtues have been sacrificed, suddenly assume the open countenance of vice, and from being modest and reserved, become shameless and impudent.

The last stroke of the mallet had driven home the upper hoop of the cask; the poor girl, who imagined, perhaps, that some kind of amusement was to follow, kept laughing and smiling, and vainly endeavored to make us understand her delight, as

she poured forth a volume of words. The captain had walked aft and called the mate; the stranger had evidently gained so much that in two hours she would have had us under her guns; and, after remarking this aloud, the former said, "Well, it is our only alternative; but used as I am to scenes of horror, I cannot bear to see a person smile when such a chance awaits them."

"The stranger," said the master, "is right astern, and it is impossible for them not to see the cask; now let us see if *their* Christian charity can overcome their love for prize-money. If you intend to do it, we have no time to lose."

"Do it!" said the captain.

The mate walked to the gangway, and put the cask close to the side. It was now that the poor imprisoned wretch imagined her destiny; she gave a shriek so loud and piercing that every slave below started at the sound, and ere she could continue her loud cry for mercy, the mate and one of the seamen had lifted the cask clear of the side, and, vibrating it once and twice, the third time they relinquished their grasp, and the poor creature, who had been sold to enrich others, now found herself the victim of their security.

The cask, when it fell into the water, twirled round and round with fearful rapidity, but, owing to the ballast, it always kept end up, leaving the girl's head plainly visible. Her eye, whenever the twirl of the cask allowed it to rest on the ship, had more of imploring mercy than the words of the most frightened convict: she screamed for pity—alas! pity was not known to those who had purchased her life;—flight, safety was the only thought which occupied her half murderer's mind. The freshness of the breeze, the noise occasioned by the rapidity of the vessel's way soon predominated,

and the shriek of the negro girl was lost in the distance. The eyes of the crew now rested on the cask; the captain kept his glass steadily fixed on what the mate called the water-nymph, and a quarter of an hour would decide the fate of the girl, the *Rapid* and the Captain. Then was conjecture at its utmost. The cask being small, appeared at a greater distance than the stranger, and as, from the slight variation in steering, and the bend of the sea, the cask was to leeward of the vessel, it was imagined that either the negress had passed unseen, or was left to inevitable death, the spirit of gain having

predominated over the spirit of charity. But it was only the fears of the villains which could have harbored such an idea; for sailors are generally the most humane beings alive, and when a woman is concerned, they would risk more than almost any of the biped race.

Soon, however, the *Eden* was seen to lower her sails, and presently she hove to, and cast her anchors. The unfortunate victim in the barrel was taken on board, but at the expense of the freedom of the rest, composing the *Rapid's* cargo, for, as night was fast falling, the slaver escaped.

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"The Republic of Liberia."

WE have been anxiously awaiting some arrival from Liberia, which should bring us intelligence of the action of the convention that assembled in July last to draft a new constitution, and of the popular vote thereupon in September. But we have thus far waited in vain. We are, however, not left entirely without some information on the subject. By the arrival of the Brig *Dolphin* at New York, the Navy Department was put in possession of a printed copy of the new constitution. When, however, we called on the Secretary, desiring to see it, we were informed that the editor of the *Union* had borrowed, but had not returned it. On calling on his foreman for it, we were informed that it had been cut to pieces, and all that was left of it was published in the *UNION*. Though we were truly sorry, we could not help it. We hoped to have published the constitution entire; but

instead, we can only give the *Union's* account of it, and other matters, as follows:

[From the *Union*.]

NAVAL.—Letters have been received at the Navy Department by the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, which has just arrived at New York, in twenty-two days from Porto Praya (Cape de Verd Islands.) They announce one fact which is of some importance in relation to the movements of the "Republic of Liberia." The following are extracts:

*Extract of a letter from Lieut. Commanding Bell to Com. Read, dated U. S. brig Boxer, Porto Praya, Oct. 5.*

"On my arrival at Monrovia on the 16th ult., I found that the colony of Liberia had proclaimed itself an independent nation, under the name of the Republic of Liberia. I enclose a copy of a letter which Gov. Roberts addressed to me, to apprise me of the new dignity of his government—enclosing a printed copy of the declaration of their independence."

In a letter from the same, same

date and port, Lieutenant Commanding Bell gives some account of his cruise. He had overhauled an American brig (the J. W. Huntington) on the night of the 31st August, owned in New York, from Rio Janeiro, with the usual assorted slave cargo on board, and lumber enough for a slave deck. He was informed, also, that the Malaga had precisely such a cargo, except the lumber. The American brig "Senator," boarded in March last, was out from Rio with such a cargo, and similarly chartered. The master of the J. W. Huntington reports that she (the Senator) now lies scuttled in Rio. Having safely landed 500 slaves at Cape Rio, she proceeded into Rio under Brazilian colors, where her owners were suffered to strip her of all her furniture, and then the government seized her as a no-document vessel—the American crew having left her at Loango, where the slaves were taken on board.

"In these transactions (says Lieutenant Commanding Bell) you perceive the mode in which the American flag covers and promotes a trade which no other flag can, and the base uses to which it is applied by foreigners who have not the manliness to vindicate the freedom of their own.

"The American factory at this place is the principal trading establishment under the American flag on the southern coast: there being branches of it, as at Ambizetto and at Loango, owned by Messrs. Boorhow's & Hunt, Salem, Massachusetts, who are said to be doing a fair business in guns, ivory, copper, and ebony; that house sends out from six to eight vessels annually."

"From the same source I understand that upwards of thirty American vessels annually come freighted from Brazil by Brazilians to the

south coast; some of them, as is well known, taking a return cargo of slaves under Brazilian colors, their American crews first leaving them. But the most of them are believed to leave the coast carrying white passengers only."

This is a shameful traffic, and ought, if possible, to be arrested. Will not the Republic of Liberia be one of the most important agents for effecting this object at some future, though it may be distant time? May it not furnish not only a harbor, but facilities for supplying any vessels that may be employed for repressing the trade, and even vessels of her own, for this purpose? As she strengthens and improves her own resources, she will furnish a more inviting habitation and resting place for the freemen of color who will be emancipated in the United States; and she may even come to exert a greater degree of moral force over the continent of Africa, to restrain the ailments of the slave trade, and give the African mind and manners a wiser and a more liberal direction? The present position of Liberia will lessen the idle jealousies which England has entertained of our relations to that country, and lead her to treat them with more confidence and more kindness.

We understand that Governor Roberts, to whom Lieutenant Commanding Bell refers, was born in Norfolk, and lived afterwards in Petersburg, Virginia. He is described to us as an intelligent and well-behaved man, who has exchanged many civilities at Monrovia with our squadron.

We have the constitution of this new republic before us. It fills more than seven columns of a printed sheet. It opens with a rapid historical sketch of the establishment and the prosperity of the colony, which concludes with the following appeal:

"Therefore, in the name of humanity, and virtue, and religion—in the name of the Great God, our common Creator, and our common judge, we appeal to the nations of Christendom, and earnestly and respectfully ask of them that they will regard us with the sympathy and friendly consideration to which the peculiarities of our condition entitle us, and to extend to us that comity which marks the friendly intercourse of civilized and independent communities."

Next follows the *declaration of rights*,—many of them are copied from the State constitutions of the United States. It is well to copy a few of them for the edification of the American reader:

"All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority, and for their benefit, and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

"All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others; all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of law in the free exercise of their own religion, and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated: and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

"The powers of this government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others. This section is not to be construed to include justices of the peace.

"The liberty of the press is essen-

tial to the security of freedom in a State: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this republic. The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

"In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

Article 2 regulates the "*legislative powers*." The legislature is to consist of two branches—a House of Representatives and a Senate:

"The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia as follows: the county of Montserrado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one; and all counties hereafter that shall be admitted into the republic shall have one representative, and for every ten thousand inhabitants one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not when elected, be an inhabitant of the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than one

hundred and fifty dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-three years; the representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election."

"The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserrado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election in the republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than two hundred dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years."

The 3d article of the constitution relates to the *executive power* :

"SECTION 1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the legislature, have power to call out the militia, or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls,

secretaries of State, of war, of the navy, and of the treasury; attorney general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshalls, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the constitution, or by standing laws.

"There shall be a Vice President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the House is equally divided on any subject."

The 4th article regulates the "*Judicial Department*."

The 5th article relates to "*Miscellaneous Provisions*."

The constitution concludes thus :

"Done in convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the republic the first. In witness whereof we have hereto set our names."

—  
MONROVIA, July 29, 1847.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Having finished our labors, we now have the honor of submitting to your consideration, through the Governor, that constitution which in our opinion will best suit the peculiar circumstances of the people of this infant republic. That our labors will meet the full approbation of every individual citizen, is scarcely to be expected. We trust, however, that a large majority of our fellow-citizens will approve our doings, and adopt the constitution herewith submitted.

In our deliberations, we endeavored to keep our minds steadily fixed

upon the great objects of civil government, and have done what we conceived to be the best for the general interests of this rising republic. We endeavored carefully to arrange every subject that might possibly arise calculated to disturb in the least the friendly feeling which now so happily subsists between the different counties of this republic. We felt deeply the importance and magnitude of the work submitted to our hands, and have done the very best we could in order to afford general satisfaction.

In view of the peculiarity of our circumstances, the new position we have assumed is indeed a gigantic one, and the government now calls to its support every citizen who is at all interested or concerned for the safety and future prosperity of this our only home.

\* \* \* \* \*

With great respect, we have the honor of being your obedient and humble servants.

By the unanimous order of the convention:

SAMUEL BENEDICT,

*President.*

### Independence of Liberia.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA has taken her place among the independent nations of the earth. The convention which assembled in July, drafted a new constitution, which was voted upon and adopted by the people in September.

We consider this event as a cause of profound gratitude to the great Ruler among the nations. How should every heart leap for joy at the sight of a young republic springing up on that dark and heathen coast!

We have been frequently asked how will this change in the government of Liberia affect the Colonization Society? And we have uniformly answered, in the most favorable manner. Heretofore the Society has appointed the Governor and paid his salary. Now both these duties will be performed by the citizens of the republic. Heretofore the Society has held a *veto* power over all the laws assed in the colonial council; but they have not had occasion to exer-

cise this power in the last seven years! Now they surrender this power.

In all other respects the Society stands related to the colony just as it did before the change in their government. It will continue to sympathise with them in all their trials, to aid them in all their noble endeavors to do good, and to send out emigrants to be incorporated into the republic, upon the terms, and with the same rights and privileges, as they have heretofore been.

It ought to be distinctly understood, and constantly borne in mind, that this change in the relations of the Society and the colony has been made with their mutual consent and co-operation. It has not had its cause or origin in any bad working of the previous system. But in the belief that other nations would more respect Liberia in her present, than in her previous condition.

It was also considered that the time had come when the colored man

should demonstrate to the world his competency to maintain an independent national existence.

Let nobody suppose that *now* the work of colonization is finished! By no means! Emigrants are yet to be sent to Liberia. And this new and independent aspect of Liberia places her claims upon new grounds.

The institutions of education and religion are yet to be maintained and greatly enlarged. She must not now

be left to struggle alone. She wants more men in every department. She must have educated men to manage her affairs, and men with capital to carry on and extend her commerce. Such men are growing up in the colony. But they need more of them from this country.

Let all the friends of colonization redouble their diligence and their liberality in this work. The circumstances demand it.

### More funds Needed.

WE are under the necessity of sending a vessel from New Orleans to sail on the first day of January next, with about one hundred and forty emigrants.

We are also under the necessity of sending another company from Baltimore about January 15th in the Liberia Packet. The people by these two vessels are nearly all slaves who have their freedom offered

them, if they can be sent to Liberia.

We have not the money to defray the expenses.

We must therefore appeal to our friends to send in their contributions without delay.

To *New Englander*, in the October Repository, and all who sympathise with him, we now say *bring on your money*.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1847.

|                                                                                                                                                                               |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MAINE.                                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| By Capt. Geo. Barker:—                                                                                                                                                        |       |
| Bangor—John Ham, Esq. ....                                                                                                                                                    | 3 00  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.                                                                                                                                                                |       |
| Portsmouth—From ladies of North Parish, by Miss M. C. Rogers, \$16, Daniel R. Rogers, annual subscription, \$10. ....                                                         | 26 00 |
| VERMONT.                                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| By Rev. Seth S. Arnold:—                                                                                                                                                      |       |
| Hartford—Dea. Nat'n Gillet, Dea. Julius Hazen, each \$1. ....                                                                                                                 | 2 00  |
| West Hartford—Contributions in West Hartford. ....                                                                                                                            | 2 87  |
| Union Village—Dr. Sweat. ....                                                                                                                                                 | 1 00  |
| Thetford—Hiram Orcut, \$1, Elisha Frost, \$2, Dr. E. C. Worcester, 50 cts., Dea. L. Walker, \$1, Miss Eunice White, \$3, Enoch Slade, Esq., T. P. Bartholomew, each \$1. .... | 9 50  |

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| Fairlee—A. H. Gilmore. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 00 |
| Bradford—Dea. Prichard, Asa Low, each \$1, Geo. Prichard, Benjamin P. Baldwin, each 50 cents. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3 00 |
| Wells River—Timothy Shedd, Esq. Capt. Charles Hale, each \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 2 00 |
| Rye-gate—Jas. Smith, Miss Margaret Goodwilly, each \$1. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 2 00 |
| Post Mills—John Pratt. ....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1 00 |
| Westminster—West Parish—Hiram Hall, Win. Hall, Z. Hitchcock, each 25 cts., Mrs. O. A. Hitchcock, \$1, A. Goodell, E. H. Harlow, E. Hall, each 25 cts., G. W. Daniels, 50 cts., E. Berry, E. Hallet, each 25 cts., A. Hitchcock, \$1, Horace Goodhue, 50 cts., B. G. Miller, E. Berry, each 25 cts., E. Ranney, \$1, E. Goodhue, J. Carpenter, |      |

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| each 25 cts., Eleazer Harlow,<br>50 cts.....                                                                                                                                                       | 7 50        |
| <i>Grafton</i> —Capt. John Barret, \$2,<br>G. M. Barret, 50 cts., J. Lovell,<br>42 cts., Dea. Bancroft, 50 cts.,<br>Rev. Mrs. Bradford, 50 cts.,<br>Miss R. Washburn, 90 cts.....                  | 4 82        |
| <i>Pulney</i> —Dea. David Crawford,<br>\$1, Capt. J. Hutchins, 50 cts.,<br>Isaac Grant, annual subscrip-<br>tion, \$5.....                                                                         | 6 50        |
| <i>West Brattleboro</i> —Hon. Samuel<br>Clark, \$5, Lafayette Clark, Esq.<br>Dea. John Grout, each \$1....                                                                                         | 7 00        |
| <i>Brattleboro</i> —N. B. Williston, \$10,<br>G. C. Hall, Wells Goodhue,<br>each \$5, T. C. Lord, Dr. Rock-<br>well, each \$1, Col. A. Hinds,<br>25 cts., Dea. Anthony Van Dor-<br>en, \$3 50..... | 25 75       |
| <i>Paper Mill Village</i> —From Rev.<br>Seth S. Arnold, to constitute his<br>wife, Mrs. Mary G. Arnold, a<br>life member of the Vermont<br>Col. Society.....                                       | 20 00       |
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CONNECTICUT.

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| <i>New London</i> —Legacy left the so-<br>ciety, by the late Mrs. Susan<br>Kellogg, by Robert Coit, Esq.,<br>Ex'r..... | 250 00 |
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NEW JERSEY.

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| <i>Pitts Grove</i> —Collection in the<br>Presbyterian Church, by Rev.<br>G. W. Janvier..... | 15 00       |
| <i>Mendham</i> —From Jonas Denton,<br>Esq.....                                              | 2 00        |
|                                                                                             | <hr/> 17 00 |

VIRGINIA.

|                                                                                                                     |             |
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| <i>West Liberty</i> —Collection in the<br>Presbyterian Church, by the<br>Rev. Nathan Shotwell.....                  | 10 00       |
| <i>Charles Co.</i> —Collection in Christ<br>Church, Millwood, Frederick<br>Parish, by Robert Randolph,<br>M. D..... | 23 00       |
| <i>Drapers Valley</i> —From a friend in<br>Virginia, by the Rev. George<br>Painter.....                             | 10 00       |
| <i>Marion Circuit</i> —From Rev. T. K.<br>Cattlett, a collection in this cir-<br>cuit, by Col. Piper.....           | 6 00        |
|                                                                                                                     | <hr/> 49 00 |

NORTH CAROLINA.

|                                                                         |    |
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| <i>Waynesboro</i> —From Thos. Kenedy,<br>by the hand of a stranger..... | 50 |
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KENTUCKY.

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| By Rev. A. M. Cowan:—<br><i>Marion Co.</i> —Rev. A. A. Hogue,<br><i>Barren Co.</i> —Wm. Garret, D. R.<br>Young, each \$5, Maria Bell,<br>\$2, J. Dale, J. Jemison, B. N.<br>Crump, B. B. Crump, J. R. | 1 00 |
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| Garrett, R. Murrell, H. S. Moss,<br>each \$1, collection in Glasgow,<br>\$3 05.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 22 05        |
| <i>Allen Co.</i> —W. F. Evans, \$5, A.<br>W. Granger, D. S. Porter, J. C.<br>Hammond, each \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 8 00         |
| <i>Warren Co.</i> —Judge J. R. Under-<br>wood, \$5, Thos. Rogers, \$3 50.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8 50         |
| <i>Logan Co.</i> —John B. Bibb, Mrs. J.<br>B. Bibb, each \$10, H. Barclay,<br>G. W. Norton, N. Long, each<br>\$5, S. W. Atkinson, \$2, J. B.<br>Temple, W. Wines, Mrs. H.<br>Barclay, each \$1, Q. McArtory,<br>50 cts., collection in Russel-<br>ville, \$8 35.....                                                                                                                                    | 48 85        |
| <i>Muhlenburg Co.</i> —C. F. Wing, E.<br>Rumsey, each \$5.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 10 00        |
| <i>Christian Co.</i> —G. Meriwether, D.<br>F. G. Montgomery, Rev. G.<br>Bickwith, each \$5, Wm. E.<br>Price, \$3, J. B. Knight, R. Row-<br>land, James Moore, each \$2,<br>B. S. Campbell, A. C. Good-<br>all, G. C. Bronough, W. V.<br>Bernard, R. Shackelford, J. H.<br>Caldwell, D. A. Webber, each<br>\$1, J. D. Rumsey, 50 cents,<br>individuals, \$2 75, Christian Co.<br>Col. Society, \$12..... | 46 25        |
| <i>Caldwell Co.</i> —Rev. James Haw-<br>thorn, L. Lindsley, F. M. Urey,<br>T. L. McNary, each \$5, C. B.<br>Dallam, T. J. Flournoy, each<br>\$3, R. A. Patterson, \$1, D. B.<br>McGoodwin, 50 cents, individ-<br>uals in Princeton, \$2 10.....                                                                                                                                                         | 29 60        |
| <i>Henderson Co.</i> —Samuel Siles,<br>Fayette Posey, each \$10, J. A.<br>Jones, \$2, A. L. Jones, H. M.<br>Beverly, R. G. Beverly, Dr. W.<br>Reed, C. T. Sandefer, each \$1,<br>W. A. Brown, 45 cts., individ-<br>uals, \$1.....                                                                                                                                                                       | 28 45        |
| <i>Daviess Co.</i> —P. Triplett, S. M.<br>Wing, each \$10, Rev. H. H.<br>Hopkins, James Weir, each \$5,<br>cash, 10 cents, five ministers of<br>Louisville Meth. Conference,<br>each 50 cents.....                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 32 00        |
| <i>Jefferson Co.</i> —St. Matthew's Ch.<br>4th July collection, through Rev.<br>W. W. Hill.....                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 9 15         |
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TENNESSEE.

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| <i>Cornersville</i> —From James S.<br>Haynes, Esq. Ex'r., balance<br>due on account of legacy left by<br>the late Christopher Houston,<br>Esq..... | 138 50 |
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INDIANA.

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| By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:—<br><i>Crawfordsville</i> —Miss Mary Hanna,<br>\$20, (\$10 of which is to consti-<br>tute Rev. J. C. Eastman, and |  |
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| \$10 to constitute W. Buford, Esq., each a life member of the Ind. Col. Soc.) Maj. J. C. Elston, \$10 to constitute himself a life member of the parent society, Col. S. H. Lane, T. H. Fry, H. Crawford, Dr. M. Herndon, Capt. Allen, Maj. W. Benford, T. W. Sampson, Dr. H. T. Snooks, Hon. J. Naylor, S. Benford, each \$1, cash 6 cts. 40 06                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | J. Halcombe, John H. Taylor, F. Durham, each \$1, W. M. Taylor, 50 cts., Mrs. R. C. Hinds, Mrs. E. J. Turner, Mrs. Jane Doyle, Rev. T. F. Doyle, each 25 cents, public collection, \$3 75..... 13 25                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Lafayette</i> —N. H. Stockwell, \$5, R. L. Lawrence, T. S. Cox, S. C. Cox, L. Chapin, P. A. Brown, each 50 cts..... 7 50                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <i>Greensburgh</i> —Public collection.. 6 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <i>Delphi</i> —N. H. Gist, G. W. Piggman, Dr. J. H. Stewart, W. H. Buford, Miss Jane L. Dugan, E. Rinchat, Wm. Sinesson, H. Allen, each \$1, M. Sampson, 55 cents, cash 25 cents..... 8 80                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <i>Indianapolis</i> —Hon. J. Blackford, for life membership in State Society..... 10 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Pittsburgh</i> —C. W. Cotton..... 1 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ILLINOIS. 140 38                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Logansport</i> —Chancy Carter..... 1 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>South Bend</i> —J. L. Jernegan, H. B. Ball, each \$5, H. Carlton, S. C. Sample, Mrs. Ann Heaton, J. Grimes, John Brownfield, A. Foot, A. R. Harper, John Tederman, each \$1, Mrs. Hannah Striker, Mrs. Ann B. Sample, T. S. S. Stanfield, E. S. Reynolds, C. W. Emerick, J. Howell, H. Striker, each 50 cents, B. T. Price, 36 cents, Mrs. Caldwell, M. Storer, D. W. Sample, Miss E. Hays Sample, T. Chamberlain, C. M. Heaton, Mark Whinery, J. T. Lindsey, Dr. D. Dayton, J. D. Calvert, J. N. Massey, G. C. Carpenter, O. C. Lambert, E. B. Crocker, Esq., each 25 cents, J. H. Harper, 22 cts., J. Hardman, 12 cts. 25 70 | <i>Chicago</i> —From sundry individuals                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Scimptons Prairie</i> —Samuel Rupe, J. Green, Mrs. N. L. Green, J. Hammon, Miss M. J. White, each \$1, D. Penwell, A. Austen, J. Grannis, Israel Green, J. W. White, John Ruddick, each 50 cents, W. Fouts, 25 cents, J. Ranks, H. Obert, each 10 cts.. 8 45                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Rutledge</i> —Collections, in part, in Rev. Wm. Rutledge, and Rev. John Worthington's churches... 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <i>Laporte</i> —John B. Fravel, B. P. Walker, John Walker, John W. Allen, A. Derelle, J. P. Andrew, A. Lomax, Geo. Walcman, W. Allen, each \$1, T. W. Sall, 94 cents, Rev. T. H. Senex, Danl. Fage, Mrs. F. A. Cummings, Miss H. B. Walker, Miss E. C. Walton, each 50 cents, T. Farley, Noah Francis, each 25 cts., Mr. Treat, 12 cts., public collection, \$5 56..... 18 62                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Madison</i> —Mrs. E. Arian, Mrs. M. Sumwalt, Miss H. Stevens, Mrs. E. Perkins, Mr. Pugh, Dr. W.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 15 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ARKANSAS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Dardanelle</i> —Collection in the Norristown Church, by Rev. J. T. Baltch, rector..... 2 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | WISCONSIN.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | By Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh:—                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Mineral Point</i> —Collection by the Rev. E. Springer..... 3 45                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total Contributions. .... \$983 22                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | MAINE.— <i>Bangor</i> —Abner Taylor, for 1847..... 1 50                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | VERMONT.— <i>Brattleboro</i> —Deacon Anthony Van Doren, for 1846. 1 50                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | NEW YORK.—By Capt. George Barker:— <i>New York City</i> —Wm. Bowne, S. J. Beebe, Bauman Lowe, H. M. Schefflein, Benj. Flanders, Rev. M. S. Hutton, J. J. Boyd, each to Sept. '47, \$2, R. Newell, to Nov. '47, 50 cts., Guy Richards, to Aug. '47, \$2, R. Jones, to Sept. '47, \$2, from sundry persons, \$10 50. <i>Geneva</i> —Mrs. J. Sutherland, by F. Sutherland, for 1846-'47, \$3.... 32 00 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | VIRGINIA.— <i>Winchester</i> —Rev. A. H. H. Boyd, to Jan. '48..... 2 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | KENTUCKY.— <i>Glasgow</i> —B. B. Crump, Esq., to Jan. '49, \$2. <i>Oak Grove</i> —Garritt Meriwether, for 1847, \$3..... 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | OHIO.— <i>Sunday Creek Cross Roads</i> —Wm. Hadley, Esq., to April, 1847..... 5 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | ILLINOIS.— <i>Washington</i> —Benjamin Major, by R. W. Burton, Esq., for '46-'47..... 3 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Total Repository..... 50 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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